Amendment to the Abstract

Assigning inbound ringing ISDN channels to a particular endpoint's call uses a framing listening technique to distinguish between H.221 circuit-switched ISDN framing, master bonding channel (MBC) framing, slave bonding channel (SBC) framing, and H.323 packet-switched network framing. ~~If the channel is receiving Master Bonding Channel framing, the MCU detects that this is a new call from a unique far endpoint and may then begin a process to address this new call. If the channel is receiving Slave Bonding Channel framing, the MCU then transmits a multi-frame pattern and looks for a Physical Video Unit Identifier the MCU sent to this far end via the Master Channel upon initial negotiation.~~ If the channel is receiving H.221 framing from an endpoint terminal, a multipoint control unit (MCU) will assign a H.243 terminal address to the ~~far~~ endpoint terminal ~~assigned~~ using a Terminal Indicate Assignment (TIA) message in ~~the~~ an initial channel ~~is used~~. The ~~far~~ endpoint terminal may then send back this terminal address in its additional channels through the use of a Terminal Indicate Additional Channel X (TIX) message. The MCU may associate an incoming channel to the correct ~~call~~ calling party/parties by examining the address sent by the ~~far~~ endpoint terminal in the TIX message. ~~In the case of simultaneous calls according to the H.323 protocol, the process retains the incoming H.323 call in the current state (i.e., Alerting/incoming ringing state), and waits until the current call progresses to a state Call Connected, after which the incoming call may be allowed and transitioned to its Call Connected state. This may be done without hanging up the incoming call with a busy indication.~~